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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Bladen County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February
Term, A. D. 1867.

James Wilson and others, Petition for partition of lands.

IN THIS CASE it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neil McMillan, one of the heirs at law of Angus McMillan, deceased, and a tenant in common of the land, and the other heirs at law of the said Angus McMillan, deceased, are not residents of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Neil McMillan, to be present at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, the same will be heard or postponed as to him, and the order of division granted as prayed for.

Test, per J. L. HALL, D. C.
March 15 66

S. T.-1860-X.

PERSONS OF SENSIBLE AND SENSITIVE THROAT, with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, rapid pulse, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try

PLANTATION BITTERS.

which are now recommended to the highest medical authorities as a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above ailments. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other bitters which a healthy, good stomach requires.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite on the heart of the stomach. They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent nervous and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are recommended to the highest medical authorities as a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above ailments. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other bitters which a healthy, good stomach requires.

P. H. ORRICK & CO.,
New York.
April 29 1867

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, to ascertain the indebtedness of said county in relation to the several persons claiming or claiming of any kind against said county, to hand in to either of the undersigned a statement of the same, with their date when given, as or before the first day of April next.

THOMAS S. WHITLEDGE, Committee.
B. F. RINALDI,
Elizabethtown, N. C., March 14 7-21

TIRLINGTON & MONROE.

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

An Interview with Napoleon III.
John S. C. Abbott, whose romantic history of the First Napoleon is familiar, is now engaged in Europe, in hunting over the libraries, archives and bookshelves of Paris and London for data upon which to transmit to posterity a truthful record of the life and reign of Napoleon III. Mr. Abbott writes to friends in New Haven of a late residence in London, where he has been within the seclusion of one of the interior parlors of the palace, where he enjoyed the unreserved conversation of the sovereign, which, however, he does not betray, after the manner of some other American writers who find themselves closeted with rulers, and Mr. Abbott confesses himself from entering into a narration of the conversation, remarking that it would not be proper for him to record the frank expressions of the Emperor under such circumstances, though he tells us that he himself returned to the Mexican question as follows: "I have always felt it to be a great mistake that our government did not lend its moral support to the only government which it seemed to me promised the restoration of peace and order to Mexico. The overthrow of the empire inevitably plunges that unhappy people into a state of chronic anarchy which has desolated the country now for half a century."

To this view the Emperor expressed his assent, saying: "I have regretted deeply having been so much misunderstood in America. It would have been well if it was for the interest of the United States, as well as for the interest of Mexico, that there should be a stable government there, which should secure protection to the people and develop industry." He also expressed an earnest desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States. Mr. Abbott goes on to say that he saw no indications of ill-health, though the Emperor looked decidedly older than when he saw him fourteen years ago.

Who Are to Rule in the South.
The "absolute control" of local Governments in the Southern States has been a subject of much discussion. It is a subject which always must in the North, and wherever else the principle of popular government obtains at all. Not with part of the people, with any one class or party or condition, but with all the people—of all parties and of all conditions. Any Government controlled otherwise is not a popular Government. Any Government in the South under the "absolute control" of those who were loyal throughout the war, would be an oligarchy, and would be in flat and glaring contradiction to every principle upon which our institutions are based. Any State Government in Virginia in which Mr. Botts and those who acted with him through the rebellion, should alone be permitted to vote, would be one of the worst and most odious oligarchies the world ever saw. It could not last an hour without the support of Federal bayonets; and such support would only add the severity of its oppression and odiousness of its character. Governments in this country must be of the people and for the people; when we make them anything else, we abandon the only thing in which we differ from the nations of the old world.

English Reform.

Under the scheme of reform proposed to Parliament by Mr. Disraeli, on the 25th ultimo, it is estimated that four hundred thousand voters in Great Britain, who are already possessing the franchise in Great Britain. This, however, is disputed by the spokesmen of the reform movement, such as Bright and Gladstone. The number of persons possessing the right to vote in Great Britain is set down in round numbers at one million two hundred thousand, and even if the new measure would add four hundred thousand, it would still leave more than four millions of the male population of that country without the right to vote.

THE SOUTH.

We copy from the Nashville Gazette an extract of a lecture delivered in that city by Father Ryan, author of the "Conquered Banner": A land without ruins is a land without memories—a land without memories is a land without liberty.

A land that wears a laurel crown may be fair to see; but twice a few and a few years later, it will be a land of ruins, and he that barren, bleak, and bleak, it becomes lovely in its concentrated coronet of sorrow, and it is the sympathy of the heart and of history. Crowns of roses fade—crowns of thorns endure. Calvaries and crucifixions take deepest root of humanity—the triumphs of might are transient—they pass and are forgotten—the sufferings of right are graven deep on the chronicle of nations.

Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread, And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead; Yes, give me a land that is blest by the just, And that waits with the deeds of the down-trodden just.

Yes, give me the land where the battle's red dust has flashed on the future, the form of the past; Yes, give me a land that has legends and lays, That tell of the memories of long vanished days; Yes, give me a land that hath story and song, To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong; And names in the graves that shall not be forgot.

Yes, give me the land of the future and the tomb, There's a grandeur in graves—there's glory in gloom; For the glow of future brightness is born, As after the night comes the sunrise of morn; And the graves of the dead with the cross over-arched, May yet form the pedestal of liberty's throne.

And each single rock of the war-path of might, Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

"In Union There is Strength."

On these words, which, in the past, have been the motto of the nation's council-chambers, the people have been shouting, "In Union There is Strength!"

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time and the election will prevent a canvass of the district. It is hardly necessary for me to add and urge through you, the importance of the subject, and the duty for every man to be at his post and vote at the election.

Very respectfully,
JOHN HUGHES,
Northern Commercial.

NORTH CAROLINA EMIGRANTS.—Several parties of emigrants from the State of North Carolina, have passed through this city en route for the Western and Northwestern States. Most of these people, finding it impossible for them to live in North Carolina, have sold their lands, some of them for one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and have gone to the West to seek their fortunes.

Many of them bring their "olden" with them, and some that passed through on Saturday night had just enough money to take them to Cincinnati. They report that there is much suffering in the portions of the State from which they come, and they make the venture of emigrating to an unknown State, with the hope of bettering their condition. Gray-haired men of sixty and children of a few months old are found in these parties. From the appearance of many of these people, the necessity that urged them to emigrate must have been pressing.

The Olden Time.—A friend has laid on my table an interesting little tract, "The Olden Time," in the shape of a well-written pamphlet, entitled "Laws of the Raleigh Academy, with the plan of education annexed." Printed by Gales and Searles, Raleigh, 1811. The typography is more elegant than I could suppose, considering that it was executed fifty years ago.

The Old Raleigh Academy, as most of our citizens know, was carried on, in part, in the identical building at present occupied by Mr. Leecey. The students of the academy were young men and women, and since then, have gone out from its walls to "do the State service."

At the date of publication of this pamphlet, William Boylan was President of the Board of Trustees, and on the Board were such men as Gov. Smith, Sherwood, Haywood, John Haywood, Joseph Gales, Henry Potter, William W. Seaton, William Shaw, William Peace, William Hill, Henry Seawell, William Polk and Beverly Daniel.

In the female department there were six classes, called, respectively, the Julian, Cornelia, Demetrius, Trophimus, Alphonso and Delphina classes. We confess that our learning is at fault in expounding the significance of these designations.

Who will interpret for us? A catalogue of the Academy Library is appended. It was not, but embraced some rare and valuable volumes. The Department of Fiction was principally made up of such authors as Cervantes, Sterne and Smollett.

The published rules for the government of students were what may be regarded, in this age of progress, as primitive; perhaps, but they were stern and salutary, and might be revived in modern times with profit.

MEMORIAL CEMETERY.—We learn that all the bodies of deceased soldiers buried at various points in the county, with the exception of seven or eight at Wake Forest, have been removed to the new cemetery at the Memorial Cemetery. In all there will be between 550 and 575 graves,—more than half of which will be those of North Carolina Soldiers. The respective numbers from each State will be given hereafter.

As soon as we shall be blessed with fair weather, the work of trying and removing will be commenced. The site of the Cemetery,—the generous gift of Henry Mordecai, Esq.,—is capable of great improvement.

THOUGHTS.—We learn that two companies of colored troops have been ordered to Wilmington, under Gen. Miles. One company of white regulars is coming to Raleigh, under Col. Frank, and one company of the 8th infantry, Capt. Charles Snyder, has been ordered to Goldsboro.

OUTLAWS IN WILKES.—It appears that a lawless set of "Red Strings," in Wilkes county, have taken it into their heads, because the State has been placed under martial law, that therefore there is no law to punish crime, and the various and lawless can have their own way and appropriate the property of their neighbors to their own use with impunity and commit other outrages as well. Last week, a band of ten or twelve of these outlaws, headed by a desperado who says he hails from Maryland, with many weapons, and all but himself citizens of Wilkes, made a raid through a portion of that county, taking horses, mules, watches, brandy, and other property; and compelling by force good citizens whom they happened to meet to go with them. They then, in a small building in the road with a team, took their animals, and then hung the man to a limb until he was nearly dead, when they cut him down and carried him to their camp a prisoner. During the night, he watched his opportunity and made his escape, and, escaping, he told the story of what he had seen and done, and the desperadoes in their camp, capturing a half dozen, the others making their escape. Four of these have been admitted to bail, and three, including the leader, are confined in the Jail at Wilkesboro.

EARLY WHEAT.—We saw, in the window of Mr. Thorne, the other day, two earthen jars, which were the Radicals in a majority, but just rejected the report of a committee in favor of amending the State Constitution so as to allow the colored people to vote.

In these States the colored people number about one in a hundred of the population.

Colored people, these are your pretended friends.—Charlottesville Chronicle.

Colored Voters in New York.
In a review of the colored population of New York, the World states that there are about 300 colored voters in that city. A negro that owns property to the amount of \$250 or over, on which he pays tax, is entitled to vote. It is said these colored people are not all Republicans, but many for years have steadily voted the Democratic ticket.

Decline of Homoeopathy in Paris.

A correspondent of L'Union Medicale publishes the following inquiry:

"What has become of Homoeopathy in Paris? I am told that it is singularly on the decline. Is it true? Here (the writer is speaking of a large provincial town) it has been pushed into a *sejour*. Moreover, one of its most zealous partisans, whom I met accidentally the other day, assures me that a great schism has broken out in the homoeopathic camp, of whose members a few remain faithful to the Hahnemannian ritual and infinitesimal doses, but the greater part have only retained the doctrine of *similia similibus*, and reject as foolery the system of the founders. My informant ranged himself openly upon this side and assured me that the heads of the sect at Paris were about to publish a formal repudiation of infinitesimal doses. What credit must one give to these assertions?"

In reply the editor of the Union publishes the report of a séance held by the Homoeopathic Society of France on the 3d of April, 1866. The subject was the "Infinitesimal Doses," was warmly discussed, and their efficacy by several of the members boldly called in question. Mr. Curie formally renounced his belief in dilutions. He said that he was far from considering the homoeopathic system as a failure, and that the possibility of the efficacy of remedial agents taken in an imponderable quantity, since every one knew the positive effect of imponderable quantities of many toxic agents, as misquins for example. But it was one thing to say that an effect was possible, and quite another to prove that it actually took place. His own experience had led him to the conclusion that no effect was produced by highly diluted doses of medicines.

Sambo Couldn't Take the Oath.
Not many weeks ago, we learn, Mr. David Kyle, of Bedford, who had long been regretting the want of a post office at Forest Grove, had the idea of applying for the position in the name of his wife, an old man who had served him faithfully for many years, who was to take the oath of office and draw the pay, while Mr. Kyle intended to discharge the duties. Jack, content with the project, but wanted to hear the oath read. This was done when the old man shook his head, and regretfully remarked that he couldn't conscientiously swear it. He would like very much to oblige the neighborhood by accepting the office, he said, but he sympathized with the other side, and was therefore disqualified. And so to this day Forest Grove is without an office.

Lyndebury Republican.
Mrs. Partington on the Fashions.
"There is one thing sure," said Mrs. Partington, "the females of the present generation are a heap more independent than they need be. Why, I saw a gal go by the other day that I don't believe has the historical class of society, with her dress all tucked up, her hair all buzzed up like as if she hadn't time to comb it for a week, and one of her grandmother's nightgowns, in an awful crumpled condition, on her head. I don't know what she was doing, but I don't think she was a lady. I had my clothes tucked up that way, and my head kivered with an old white rag, I would run for dear life and hide out of sight. Well, well, the gals then were innocent, unconfessed creatures; now they are what the French call 'biazes.'"

"Civilization."
Next to "loyalty," there has been nothing half so much glorified in this country, for the last six years, as "civilization." Sometimes it has been called "Christian civilization," sometimes "New England civilization," and sometimes we have had it pure and simple. Even loyalty has been treated, in the very highest quarters, as a "higher law" than "civilization," and the people will sustain it in so doing. In other words, the Constitution is the superior law, and its binding force is absolute and universal. The plea cited means simply that Congress may dispense with the Constitution whenever it pleases, provided the people will sustain it in so doing.

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From the New York Times, March 13.

The Constitution and the Changes Wrought by the Revolution.

Our correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," in a letter published in yesterday's paper, directed attention to the changes in the construction of the Constitution which the rebellion has brought about. He concedes that the Constitution of the United States is not now what it was believed and held to be ten or even five years ago.

"The constitution," he says, "must be construed to meet the wants of the people; hence it is practically changed according to the ideas and wants of the day."

This may be perfectly true. But it is equivalent to saying that the Constitution is a blank sheet of paper, and that the Government is at liberty to write upon it what it pleases. There is no such thing as a "new" Constitution. The Constitution is a living document, and it must be construed to meet the wants of the people.

The following is a copy of the supplementary reconstruction bill just passed by Congress, and which has been sent to the President for his consideration:

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, That before the 1st day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish, or the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmations:

"I, —, do solemnly swear, (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of —; that I have resided in said State for — months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of —, or the parish of —, in said State (as the case may be); that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States; nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken arms against the United States, or the laws of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken arms against the United States, or the laws of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken arms against the United States, or the laws of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken arms against the United States, or the laws of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken arms against the United States, or the laws of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken arms against the United States, or the laws of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken arms against the United States, or the laws of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer